METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TRANSMITTING AND RECEIVING HIGH SPEED DATA IN A CDMA COMMUNICATION SYSTEM USING MULTIPLE CARRIERS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Cross Reference

This application claims priority from co-pending U.S. application serial no. 08/931,536, filed September 16, 1997 entitled Method and Apparatus for Transmitting and Receiving High Speed Data in a CDMA Communication System Using Multiple Carriers and currently assigned to the assignee of the present application.

I. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to communications. More particularly, the present invention relates to a novel and improved method and apparatus for maximizing system throughput and increasing signal diversity by dynamically multiplexing signals onto multiple carriers in a spread spectrum communication system.

II. Description of the Related Art

The present invention is concerned with transmitting data at rates which are higher than the maximum data rate of a single CDMA channel. A traditional CDMA channel (as standardized for cellular communication in the United States) is capable of carry digital data at a maximum rate of 9.6 bits per second using a 64 bit Walsh spreading function at 1.2288 MHz.

Many solutions to this problem have been proposed. One solution is to allocate multiple channels to the users and allow those users to transmit and receive data in parallel on the plurality of channels available to them. Two methods for providing multiple CDMA channels for use by a single user are described in U.S. Patent No. 6,005,855, entitled “METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING VARIABLE RATE DATA IN A COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM USING STATISTICAL MULTIPLEXING”, filed April 28, 1997 and U.S. Patent

No. 5,777,990, entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PROVIDING VARIABLE RATE DATA IN A COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM USING NON-ORTHOGONAL OVERFLOW CHANNELS", filed April 16, 1997, both of which are assigned to the assignee of the present invention and are incorporated by reference herein. In addition, frequency diversity can be obtained by transmitting data over multiple spread spectrum channels that are separated from one another in frequency. A method and apparatus for redundantly transmitting data over multiple CDMA channels is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,166,951, entitled "HIGH CAPACITY SPREAD SPECTRUM CHANNEL", which is incorporated by reference herein.

The use of code division multiple access (CDMA) modulation techniques is one of several techniques for facilitating communications in which a large number of system users are present. Other multiple access communication system techniques, such as time division multiple access (TDMA), frequency division multiple access (FDMA) and AM modulation schemes such as amplitude companded single sideband (ACSSB) are known in the art. However, the spread spectrum modulation technique of CDMA has significant advantages over these other modulation techniques for multiple access communication systems.

The use of CDMA techniques in a multiple access communication system is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,901,307, entitled "SPREAD SPECTRUM MULTIPLE ACCESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM USING SATELLITE OR TERRESTRIAL REPEATERS", assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated by reference herein. The use of CDMA techniques in a multiple access communication system is further disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,103,459, entitled "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR GENERATING SIGNAL WAVEFORMS IN A CDMA CELLULAR TELEPHONE SYSTEM", assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated by reference herein. Code division multiple access communications systems have been standardized in the United States in Telecommunications Industry Association Interim Standard IS-95, entitled "Mobile Station-Base Station Compatibility Standard for Dual Mode Wideband Spread Spectrum Cellular System", which is incorporated by reference herein.

The CDMA waveform by its inherent nature of being a wideband signal offers a form of frequency diversity by spreading the signal energy over a wide

bandwidth. Therefore, frequency selective fading affects only a small part of the CDMA signal bandwidth. Space or path diversity on the forward/reverse link is obtained by providing multiple signal paths through simultaneous links to/from a mobile user through two or more antennas, cell sectors or cell-sites. Furthermore, path diversity may be obtained by exploiting the multipath environment through spread spectrum processing by allowing a signal arriving with different propagation delays to be received and processed separately. Examples of the utilization of path diversity are illustrated in U.S. Patent No. 5,101,501 entitled "SOFT HANDOFF IN A CDMA CELLULAR TELEPHONE SYSTEM", and U.S. Patent No. 5,109,390 entitled "DIVERSITY RECEIVER IN A CDMA CELLULAR TELEPHONE SYSTEM", both assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated by reference herein.

FIG. 1 illustrates a transmission scheme for a multiple-carrier code division multiple access (CDMA) system in which each carrier carries a fixed fraction of the transmitted data. Variable rate frame of information bits are provided to encoder **2** which encodes the bits in accordance with a convolutional encoding format. The encoded symbols are provided to symbol repetition means **4**. Symbol repetition means **4** repeats the encoded symbols so as to provide a fixed rate of symbols out of symbol repetition means **4**, regardless of the rate of the information bits.

The repeated symbols are provided to block interleaver **6** rearranges the sequence in which the symbols are to be transmitted. The interleaving process, coupled with the forward error correction, provides time diversity which aids in the reception and error recovery of the transmitted signal in the face of burst errors. The interleaved symbols are provided to data scrambler **12**. Data scrambler **12** multiplies each interleaved symbol by (+1 or -1) according to a pseudonoise (PN) sequence. The pseudonoise sequence is provided by passing a long PN sequence generated by long code generator **8** at the chip rate through decimator **10** which selectively provides a subset of the chips of the long code sequence at the rate of the interleaved symbol stream.

The data from data scrambler **12** is provided to demultiplexer (DEMUX) **14**. Demultiplexer **14** divides the data stream into three equal sub-streams. The first sub-stream is provided to transmission subsystem **15a**, the second sub-stream to transmission subsystem **15b** and the third sub-stream to

transmission subsystem **15c**. The subframes are provided to serial-to-parallel converters (BINARY TO 4 LEVEL) **16a-16c**. The outputs of serial to parallel converters **16a-16c** are quaternary symbols (2bits/symbol) to be transmitted in a QPSK modulation format

The signals from serial-to-parallel converters **16a-16c** are provided to Walsh coders **18a-18c**. In Walsh coders **18a-18c**, the signals from converters **16a-16c** is multiplied by a Walsh sequence consisting of □1 values. The Walsh coded data is provided to QPSK spreaders **20a-20c**, which spread the data in accordance with two short PN sequences. The short PN sequence spread signals are provided to amplifiers **22a-22b** which amplify the signals in accordance with a gain factor.

The system described above suffers from a plurality of drawbacks. First, because the data is to be provided in equal sub-streams on each of the carriers, the available numerology is limited to frames with a number of code symbols that will divide evenly by a factor of three. Table 1 below illustrates the limited number of possible rate sets which are available using the transmission system illustrated in FIG. 1.

Walsh Function (QPSK Symbol) Rate [sps]	Number of Walsh Functions per 20ms		Length of Walsh Function [chips]	Symbol Rate [sps] (After Repetition)	Number of Symbols per 20 ms.	
1228800	24576	3*2^13	1	2457600	49152	3*2^14
614400	12288	3*2^12	2	1228800	24576	3*2^13
307200	6144	3*2^11	4	614400	12288	3*2^12
153600	3072	3*2^10	8	307200	61444	3*2^11
76800	1536	3*2^9	16	153600	3072	3*2^10
38400	768	3*2^8	32	76800	1536	3*2^9
19200	384	3*2^7	64	38400	768	3*2^8
9600	192	3*2^6	128	19200	384	3*2^7
4800	96	3*2^5	256	9600	192	3*2^6

2400	48	3*2^4	512	4800	96	3*2^5
1200	24	3*2^3	1024	2400	48	3*2^4
600	12	3*2^2	2048	1200	24	3*2^3
300	6	3*2^1	4096	600	12	3*2^2
150	3	3*2^0	8192	300	6	3*2^1

Table 1

As illustrated in Table 1, because the symbols are evenly distributed to the three carriers, the total data rate is limited by the carrier with the least power available or requiring the highest SNR. That is the total data rate is equal to three times the data rate of the "worst" link (here the worst means the one requiring the highest SNR or having the least power available). This reduces the system throughput, because the worst link's rate is always chosen as the common rate for all three carriers, which results in under utilization of the channel resource on the two better links.

Second, frequency dependent fading can severely affect one of the frequencies while having a limited effect on the remaining frequencies. This implementation is inflexible and does not allow transmission of a frame to be provided in a way that reduces the effects of the poor channel. Third, because of frequency dependent fading, the fading will typically always affect the same groups of symbols of each frame. Fourth, were the implementation to be superimposed on a speech transmission system there is no good way to balance the loads carried on the different frequencies on a frame by frame basis in the face of variable speech activities in each frame. This results in loss in total system throughput. And fifth, for a system with only three frequency channels, with the implementation described, there is no method of separating the speech and data so as to provide the data on one frequency or set of frequencies and the speech on a different frequency or set of frequencies. This results in a loss of system throughput as mentioned above.

Therefore, there is a need felt for an improved multi-carrier CDMA communication system which offers greater flexibility in numerology and load balancing, better resolution in data rates supported, and which offers superior performance in the face of frequency dependent fading and uneven loading.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To better utilize the channel resource, it's necessary to be able to transmit a different data rate on each carrier according to the channel condition and the available power on each channel. One way of doing this is by changing the ratio of the inverse-multiplexing on to each of the carriers. Instead of distributing the symbols with a ratio of 1:1:1, a more arbitrary ratio can be used together with different repetition schemes as long as the resulted symbol rate on each carrier is a factor of some Walsh function rate. Walsh function rate can be 1228800, 614400, 307200,..., 75 for Walsh function length from 1 to 16384.

Given the Walsh function length, if the symbol rate is lower than the Walsh function rate, symbol repetition is used to "match" the rate. The repetition factor can be any number, integer or fractional. It will be understood by one skilled in the art that when repetition is present, the total transmit power can be proportionately reduced to keep the code symbol energy constant. The Walsh function length may or may not be the same on the three carriers, depending on whether we need to save code channels. For example, if the supportable code symbol rate on the three channels are 153600 sps, 30720 sps and 102400 sps (for rate 1/2 coding, these correspond to data rates of 76.8 kbps, 15.36 kbps and 51.2 kbps, respectively - the total data rate is 143.36 kbps), then the inverse-multiplexing ratio will be 15:3:10.

If a Walsh function of length 8 is used for all three channels (assuming QPSK modulation with a QPSK symbol rate of 153.6 Ksps), then each code symbol is transmitted twice, TEN times, and three times on the three channels, respectively. Additional time diversity can be obtained if the repeated symbols are further interleaved. In an alternative embodiment, different Walsh function lengths are used. For example, Walsh functions for the three channels in the example of above of length 16, 16 and 8 respectively can be used, with each code symbol transmitted once on the first channel, five times on the second, and three times on the third.

The above approach does not affect the encoder since it has to be able to handle the highest data rate anyway. All that is changed is the number of data octets at the encoder input. However, this approach does have an impact on the implementation of the interleaver because the interleaver will have many

possible sizes (in terms of number of symbols) if all combinations of data rates on the three channels are allowed. One alternative to the above approach which mitigates this problem is to inverse-multiplex the code symbols out of the encoder to the three carriers directly and perform interleaving of repeated code symbols on each channel separately. This simplifies the numerology and reduces the number of possible interleaver sizes on each channel.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The features, objects, and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the detailed description set forth below when taken in conjunction with the drawings in which like reference characters identify correspondingly throughout and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a multiple frequency CDMA communication system with fixed rates and carriers;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating the transmission system of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating the receiver system of the present invention; and

FIGS. 4A-C are tables of code channel Walsh symbols in a traditional IS-95 CDMA communication system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIG. 2, the first operation to be performed is to determine the amount of data which can be supported on each of the carriers. Three such carriers are illustrated in FIG. 2, though one skilled in the art will realize that the present invention is easily extended to any number of carriers. Control processor **50** based on a set of factors such as the loading on each of the carriers, the amount of data queued for transmission to the mobile station and the priority of the information to be transmitted to the mobile station determines the rate of data transmission on each of the carriers.

After having selected the data rate to be transmitted on each of the carriers, control processor **50** selects a modulation format that is capable of transmitting data at the selected rate. In the exemplary embodiment, different length Walsh sequences are used to modulate the data depending on the rate of the data to be transmitted. The use of different length Walsh sequences selected to modulate the data depending on the rate of the data to be transmitted is described in detail in 5,930,230, filed May 28, 1996, entitled "HIGH RATE DATA WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM", which is assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated by reference herein. In an alternative embodiment, the high rate data can be supported by bundling of CDMA channels as described in the aforementioned Patents 6,005,855 and 5,777,990.

Once the rates which will be supported on each of the carriers is selected then control processor **50** calculates an inverse multiplexing ratio that will determine the amount of each transmission that will be carried on each of the carriers. For example, if the supportable code symbol rate on the three channels are 153600 sps, 30720 sps and 102400 sps (for rate 1/2 coding, these correspond to data rates of 76.8 kbps, 15.36 kbps and 51.2 kbps, respectively - the total data rate is 143.36 kbps), then the inverse-multiplexing ratio will be 15:3:10.

In the exemplary embodiment, frames of information bits are provided to frame formatter **52**. In the exemplary embodiment, formatter **52** generates and appends to the frame a set of cyclic redundancy check (CRC) bits. In addition, formatter **52** appends a predetermined set of tail bits. The implementation and

design of frame formatters are well known in the art, an example of a typical frame formatter is described in detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,600,754, entitled "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR THE ARRANGEMENT OF VOCODER DATA FOR THE MASKING OF TRANSMISSION CHANNEL INDUCED ERRORS", which is assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated by reference herein.

The formatted data is provided to encoder **54**. In the exemplary embodiment, encoder **54** is a convolutional encoder, though the present invention can be extended to other forms of encoding. A signal from control processor **50** indicates to encoder **54** the number of bits to be encoded in this transmission cycle. In the exemplary embodiment, encoder **54** is a rate 1/4 convolutional encoder with a constraint length of 9. It should be noted that because of the additional flexibility provided by the present invention, essentially any encoding format can be used.

The encoded symbols from encoder **54** are provided to variable ratio de-multiplexer **56**. Variable ratio de-multiplexer **56** provides the encoded symbols to a set of outputs based on a symbol output signal provided by control processor **50**. In the exemplary embodiment, there are three carrier frequencies and control processor **50** provides a signal indicative of the number of encoded symbols to be provided on each of the three outputs. As one skilled in the art will appreciate, the present invention is easily extended to an arbitrary number of frequencies.

The encoded symbols provided on each of the outputs of variable ratio de-multiplexer demultiplexer **56** are provided to a corresponding symbol repetition means **58a-58c**. Symbol repetition means **58a-58c** generate repeated versions of the encoded symbols so that the resultant symbol rate matches with the rate of data supported on that carrier and in particular matches Walsh function rate used on that carrier. The implementation of repetition generators **58a-58c** is known in the art and an example of such is described in detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,629,955, entitled "Variable Response Filter", which is assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated by reference herein. Control processor **50** provides a separate signal to each repetition generator **58a-58c** indicating the rate of symbols on each carrier or alternatively the amount of repetition to be provided on each

carrier. In response to the signal from control processor **50**, repetition means **58a**-**58c** generate the requisite number of repeated symbols to provide the designated symbol rates. It should be noted that in the preferred embodiment, the amount of repetition is not limited to integer number wherein all symbols are repeated the same number of times. A method for providing non-integer repetition is described in detail in copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/886,815, filed March 26, 1997, entitled "METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TRANSMITTING HIGH SPEED DATA IN A SPREAD SPECTRUM COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM", which is assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated by reference herein.

The symbols from repetition generators **58a-58c** are provided to a corresponding one of interleavers **60a-60c** which reorders the repeated symbols in accordance with a predetermined interleaver format. Control processor **50** provides an interleaving format signal to each of interleavers **60a-60c** which indicates one of a predetermined set of interleaving formats. In the exemplary embodiment, the interleaving format is selected from a predetermined set of bit reversal interleaving formats.

The reordered symbols from interleavers **60a-60c** are provided data scramblers **62a-62c**. Each of data scramblers **62a-62c** changes the sign of the data in accordance with a pseudonoise (PN) sequence. Each PN sequence is provided by passing a long PN code generated by long code generator **82** at the chip rate through a decimator **84a-84c**, which selectively provides ones of the spreading symbols to provide a PN sequence at a rate no higher than that provided by PN generator **82**. Because the symbol rate on each carrier may be different from one another, the decimation rate of decimators **84a-84c** may be different. Decimators **84a-84c** are sample and hold circuits which sample the PN sequence out of PN generator **82** and continue to output that value for a predetermined period. The implementation of PN generator **82** and decimators **84a-84c** are well known in the art and are described in detail in the aforementioned U.S. Patent No. 5,103,459. Data scramblers **62a-62c** exclusively-OR the binary symbols from interleavers **60a-60c** with the decimated pseudonoise binary sequences from decimators **84a-84c**.

The binary scrambled symbol sequences are provided to serial to parallel converters (BINARY TO 4-LEVEL) **64a-64c**. Two binary symbols provided to converters **64a-64c** are mapped to a quaternary constellation with values (±1, ±1). The constellation values are provided on two outputs from converters **62a-62c**. The symbol streams from converters **64a-64c** are separately provided to Walsh spreaders **66a-66c**.

There are many methods of providing high speed data in a code division multiple access communication system. In the preferred embodiment, the Walsh sequence length is varied in accordance with the rate of the data to be modulated. Shorter Walsh sequences are used to modulate higher speed data and longer Walsh sequences are used to modulate lower rate data. For example, a 64 bit Walsh sequence can be used to transmit data at 19.2 Ksps. However, a 32 bit Walsh sequence can be used to modulate data at 38.4 Ksps.

A system describing variable length Walsh sequence modulation is described in detail in U.S. Patent No. 6,173,007, entitled “HIGH DATA RATE SUPPLEMENTAL CHANNEL FOR CDMA TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM”, filed January 15, 1997 and incorporated by reference herein. The length of the Walsh sequences used to modulate the data depend on the rate of the rate of the data to be transmitted. FIGS. 4A-C illustrate the Walsh functions in a traditional IS-95 CDMA system.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the number of Walsh channels allocated for the high-rate data can be any value 2^N where N = {2, 3, 4, 5, 6}. The Walsh codes used by Walsh coders **66a-66c** are $64/2^N$ symbols long, rather than the 64 symbols used with the IS-95 Walsh codes. In order for the high-rate channel to be orthogonal to the other code channels with 64-symbol Walsh codes, 2^N of the possible 64 quaternary-phase channels with 64-symbol Walsh are eliminated from use. Table I provides a list of the possible Walsh codes for each value of N and the corresponding sets of allocated 64-symbol Walsh codes.

N	$Walsh_i$	Allocated 64-Symbol Walsh Codes
2	+,+,+,+,+,+,+,+,+,+,+,+,+,+,+,+	0, 16, 32, 48
	+,−,+,−,+,−,+,−,+,−,+,−,+,−,+,−	1, 17, 33, 49
	+,+,−,−,+,+,−,−,+,+,−,−,+,+,−,−	2, 18, 34, 50
	+,−,−,+,+,−,−,+,+,−,−,+,+,−,−,+	3, 19, 35, 51
	+,+,+,+,−,−,−,−,+,+,+,+,−,−,−,−	4, 20, 36, 52
	+,−,+,−,−,+,−,+,+,−,+,−,−,+,−,+	5, 21, 37, 53
	+,+,−,−,−,−,+,+,+,+,−,−,−,−,+,+	6, 22, 38, 54
	+,−,−,+,−,+,+,−,+,−,−,+,−,+,+,−	7, 23, 39, 55
	+,+,+,+,+,+,+,+,−,−,−,−,−,−,−,−	8, 24, 40, 56
	+,−,+,−,+,−,+,−,−,+,−,+,−,+,−,+	9, 25, 41, 57
	+,+,−,−,+,+,−,−,−,−,+,+,−,−,+,+	10, 26, 42, 58
	+,−,−,+,+,−,−,+,−,+,+,−,−,+,+,−	11, 27, 43, 59
	+,+,+,+,−,−,−,−,−,−,−,−,+,+,+,+	12, 28, 44, 60
	+,−,+,−,−,+,−,+,−,+,−,+,+,−,+,−	13, 29, 45, 61
	+,+,−,−,−,−,+,+,−,−,+,+,+,+,−,−	14, 30, 46, 62
	+,−,−,+,−,+,+,−,−,+,+,−,+,−,−,+	15, 31, 47, 63
3	+,+,+,+,+,+,+,+	0, 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56
	+,−,+,−,+,−,+,−	1, 9, 17, 25, 33, 41, 49, 57
	+,+,−,−,+,+,−,−	2, 10, 18, 26, 34, 42, 50, 58
	+,−,−,+,+,−,−,+	3, 11, 19, 27, 35, 43, 51, 59
	+,+,+,+,−,−,−,−	4, 12, 20, 28, 36, 44, 52, 60
	+,−,+,−,−,+,−,+	5, 13, 21, 29, 37, 45, 53, 61
	+,+,−,−,−,−,+,+	6, 14, 22, 30, 38, 46, 54, 62
	+,−,−,+,−,+,+,−	7, 15, 23, 31, 39, 47, 55, 63
4	+,+,+,+	0, 4, 8,≡,60
	+,−,+,−	1, 5, 9, ≡,61
	+,+,−,−	2, 6, 10, ≡,62
	+,−,−,+	3, 7, 11, ≡,63
5	+,+	0, 2, 4,≡,62
	+,−	1, 3, 5, ≡,63
6	+	0, 1, 2,≡,63

Table I.

The + and − indicate a positive or negative integer value, where the preferred integer is 1. As is apparent, the number of Walsh symbols in each

Walsh code varies as N varies, and in all instances is less than the number of symbols in the IS-95 Walsh channel codes. Regardless of the length of the Walsh code, in the described embodiment of the invention the symbols are applied at a rate of 1.2288 Megachips per second (Mcps). Thus, shorter length Walsh codes are repeated more often. Control processor **50** provides a signal to Walsh coding elements **66a-66c** which indicates the Walsh sequence to be used to spread the data.

Alternative methods for transmitting high rate data in CDMA communication system also include methods generally referred to as channel bundling techniques. The present invention is equally applicable to the channel bundling methods for providing high speed data in a CDMA communication system. One method of providing channel bundled data is to provide a plurality of Walsh channels for use by a signal user. This method is described in detail in the aforementioned U.S. Patent No. 5,818,871. An alternative channel bundling technique is to provide the user with use of one Walsh code channel but to differentiate the signals from one another by means of different scrambling signals as described in detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,777,990.

The Walsh spread data is provided to PN spreaders **68a-68c**, which apply a short PN sequence spreading on the output signals. In the exemplary embodiment, the PN spreading is performed by means of a complex multiplication as described in detail in the aforementioned U.S. Patent No. 6,173,007. Data channels D_I and D_Q are complex multiplied, as the first real and imaginary terms respectively, with spreading codes PN_I and PN_Q, as the second real and imaginary terms respectively, yielding in-phase (or real) term X_I and quadrature-phase (or imaginary) term X_Q. Spreading codes PN_I and PN_Q are generated by spreading code generators **67** and **69**. Spreading codes PN_I and PN_Q are applied at 1.2288 Mcps. Equation (1) illustrates the complex multiplication performed.

$$(X_I + jX_Q) = (D_I + jD_Q)(PN_I + jPN_Q) \qquad (1)$$

In-phase term X_I is then low-pass filtered to a 1.2288 MHz bandwidth (not shown) and upconverted by multiplication with in-phase carrier $COS(\omega_c t)$. Similarly, quadrature-phase term X_Q is low-pass filtered to a 1.2288 MHz

bandwidth (not shown) and upconverted by multiplication with quadrature-phase carrier SIN(ω_ct). The upconverted X_I and X_Q terms are summed yielding forward link signal s(t). The complex multiplication allows quadrature-phase channel set to remain orthogonal to the in-phase channel set and therefore to be provided without adding additional interference to the other channels transmitted over the same path with perfect receiver phase recovery.

The PN spread data is, then, provided to filters **70a-70c** which spectrally shape the signals for transmission. The filtered signals are provided to gain multipliers **72a-72c**, which amplify the signals for each carrier. The gain factor is supplied to gain elements **72a-72c** by control processor **50**. In the exemplary embodiment, control processor **50** selects the gain factor for each carrier in accordance with the channel condition and the rate of the information data to be transmitted on that carrier. As is known by one skilled in the art, data that is transmitted with repetition can be transmitted with lower symbol energy than data without repetition.

The amplified signals are provided to an optional switch **74**. Switch **74** provides the additional flexibility of channel hopping the data signals onto different carriers. Typically, switch **74** is only used when the number of carriers actually used to transmit the signal is smaller that the total number of possible carriers (3 in the present example).

The data is passed by switch **74** to carrier modulators **76a-76c.** Each of carrier modulators **76a-76c** upconvert the data to a different predetermined frequency. The upconverted signals are provided to transmitter **78** where they are combined with other similarly processed signals, filtered and amplified for transmission through antenna **80**. In the exemplary embodiment, the amplified frequency upon which each of the signals are transmitted varies with time. This provides additional frequency diversity for the transmitted signals. For example a signal that is currently being transmitted through carrier modulator **76a** will at predetermined time interval be switched so as to be transmitted on a different frequency through carrier modulators **76b** or **76c**. In accordance with a signal from control processor **50**, switch **74** directs an amplified input signal from gain multiplier **72a-72c** to an appropriate carrier modulator **76a-76c.**

Turning to FIG. 3, the receiver system for the present invention is illustrated. The signal received at antenna **100** is passed to receiver (RCVR)

102, which amplifies and filters the signal before providing it to switch **104**. The data is provided through switch **104** to an appropriate carrier demodulator **106a-106c**. It will be understood by one skilled in the art that although the receiver structure is described for the reception of a signal transmitted on three frequencies, the present invention can easily be extended to an arbitrary number of frequencies consecutive to one another or not.

When the carriers on which the data is transmitted are rotated or hopped to provide additional frequency diversity, switch **104** provides the received signal to a selected carrier demodulator **106a-106c** in response to a control signal from control processor **125**. When the carrier frequencies are not hopped or rotated, then switch **104** is unnecessary. Each of carrier demodulators **106a-106c** Quaternary Phase Shift Keying (QPSK) demodulate the received signal to baseband using a different downconversion frequency to provide a separate I and Q baseband signals.

The downconverted signals from each of carrier demodulators **106a-106c** are provided to a corresponding PN despreader **108a-108c** which removes the short code spreading from the downconverted data. The I and Q signals are despread by complex multiplication with a pair of short PN code. The PN despread data is provided to Walsh demodulators **110a-110c**, which uncover the data in accordance with the assigned code channel sequences. In the exemplary embodiment, Walsh functions are used in the generation and reception of the CDMA signals but other forms of code channel generation are equally applicable. Control processor **125** provides a signal to Walsh demodulators **110a-110c** indicating the Walsh sequences to be used to uncover the data.

The Walsh despread symbols are provided to parallel-to-serial converters (4-LEVEL TO BINARY) **112a-112c**, which map the 2-dimensional signal into a 1-dimensional signal. The symbols are then provided to descramblers **114a-114c**. Descramblers **114a-114c** descramble the data in accordance with a decimated long code sequence generated as described with respect to the decimated long code sequences used to scramble the data in FIG. 2.

The descrambled data is provided to de-interleavers (DE-INT) **116a-116c**. De-interleavers **116a-116c** reorder the symbols in accordance with

selected de-interleaver formats that are provided by control processor **125**. In the exemplary embodiment, control processor **125** provides a signal indicative of the size of the deinterleaver and the scheme of de-interleaving to each of de-interleavers **116a-116c**. In the exemplary embodiment, the de-interleaving scheme is selected from a predetermined set of bit reversal de-interleaving schemes.

The de-interleaved symbols are then provided to symbol combiners **118a-118c** which coherently combine those repeatedly transmitted symbols. The combined symbols (soft decisions) are then provided to variable ratio multiplexer **120** which reassembles the data stream and provides the reassembled data stream to decoder **122**. In the exemplary embodiment decoder **122** is a maximum likelihood decoder, the implementation of which is well known in the art. In the exemplary embodiment, decoder **122** contains a buffer (not shown) which waits until an entire frame of data has been provided to it before beginning the decoding process. The decoded frame is provided to CRC check means **124** which determines whether the CRC bits check and if so provides them to the user otherwise an erasure is declared.

WE CLAIM: